

The printing the Scriptures in these
our languages is by the desire of the
Calcutta Bible Society, who have resolv-
ed to print, at the Serampore press, an
edition of 3000 copies of the whole Bible

* The Gospels, and a volume of Scripture extracts, have been for some time past in circulation.

Can it be doubted that a scheme like this is calculated to promote the real comfort of the poor? Compare the close and airy apartments of the public poor house, with the plentiful supply of fuel, with the open, damp, and cold habitations into which they are usually put. Compare the blessings of plentiful, wholesome, well cured, and agreeable food, with that scanty and precarious supply that is often damaged and commonly inferior in quality, which constitutes their usual portion. Compare the advantages in point of health and comfort of those who have the benefit of a regularly attending physician, and a ready supply of choice medicines and remedies, with the disadvantages of those whose remote situation and abject poverty preclude them from the frequent and easy access of the physician, and from all other aids and comforts which their deplorable condition demands. Compare the neat and decent attire of those who inhabit such a benevolent asylum, with the tattered garments and squalid appearance of those paupers, who, through want of care or want of industry furnish themselves no better; and who for the same reasons fail to engage in their behalf the sympathy of the public. Compare the settled serenity of mind which those enjoy whose every want is supplied, and from whom most of the usual causes of anxiety are removed, with the perplexing uncertainty, the embarrassment and difficulty which those experi-

* The Gospels, and a volume of Scripture extracts, have been for some time past in circulation.

ence whose lot it is to be poor, without any permanent residence, and any regular means of support. Compare the harmonious social intercourse of those who daily partake of the same table, carry on their business in common, and unite in the same acts of religious worship, when instructed and improved in the pure principles and practices of Christian morality, with those petty discords, jealousies and rivalries, which the lower class of poor people, uninstructed in their minds and given up to the dominion of bad passions, too often exhibit.

Nor can the superior advantages of this management be less evident, I think, in point of economy. Like all other branches of business, that of maintaining the poor, when done on the great scale can be done at less expense. In the large towns it has been sufficiently proved by experience. With a few institutions of this sort and with individuals concerned in the direction of them the writer of these observations has had some acquaintance; and he has heard the opinion expressed by more than one man conversant with such subjects, that this system might with evident utility and evident economy be modified and adapted to the situation of all those country towns where the number of the poor is not over twenty-five or thirty. And where the number is smaller, the beneficial effects of the system might still be secured by an union of two or more adjacent towns in the measure. The economy of the thing is effected by purchasing and laying in a yearly stock of provisions at once, instead of providing them for the poor at their own houses, by small weightings and measures—by wholesome purchases of medicines—by engaging physicians to visit regularly and systematically—by preventing the plunder, misappropriation, waste, and abuse of provisions, liquors and cordials which so frequently happens, when sent round to the poor in the customary way. A great saving is made in such establishments, by making the various articles of food go further in affording sustenance than they usually do in the common methods of preparing them—and some articles are turned to good account, which, in private families, especially among the poor, for want of skill or want of convenience are often wholly disregarded and lost. One example will suffice for illustration. By the force of steam in an instrument called a Digestor, it is found that the hardest beef bones, or any other, may be completely reduced to a jelly that is highly nutritious, and at the same time agreeable to the palate. In this way it is said that vast quantities of excellent soup are every day prepared in the poor establishments of London and other parts of Europe. And the same economy has many years since been introduced into the Commons of Princeton College, and I believe, in the Aims House of Philadelphia. Where the experiment has been made of preparing such soups for the principal daily sustenance of the poor, it has been found that they may be victualled at a rate of expense astonishingly low. But the economy of the system is especially evident also, in saving the labor of the poor; by causing them to labor for, and under the rules of the establishment, and preventing the customary misappropriation of their earnings. Most large towns abound with low characters, who when not urged by absolute want to some occasional exertions, are never inclined to labor any further than to procure the means of intemperate drinking. The families of such are in perpetual want, and they themselves are frequently reduced by debauch to a helpless state. Can any man of sense believe it more profitable either for the public or the individual, that a vicious pauper be thus left to labor for himself, when and where and how he will, than that his labors be directed, and his earnings be appropriated for his benefit, under such salutary regulations as have been recommended?

(To be continued.)

FOR THE RECORDER.

A View of the Religious State of New England.

(Continued from page 73.)

In examining further the relations subsisting between the churches, I shall confine my view to single States.

I. CONNECTICUT.

The order of the churches in this state is regulated by Saybrook Platform.

1. CONSOCIATIONS.

A consociation is composed of ministers and messengers from the churches within a small circuit, who meet regularly once a year, and can be called to a special meeting on any necessary occasion by letters missive from the Moderator. The object of the consociation is to give assistance to any of the consociated churches on ecclesiastical subjects. This body forms a council which determines cases brought before them, whose decision, unless the case be regularly removed to a fuller council, is final; and if any pastor or church refuse to abide by their determination, the Council declares against such pastor or church the sentence of non-communication.

No other Council regularly subsists; but the constitution provides for calling others on special occasions, if necessary

or convenient. In cases of great difficulty larger councils are called from adjoining Consociations; and councils for ordination are generally composed of a nomination made by the Candidate to be ordained, and by the church over which he is to be ordained.

2. ASSOCIATIONS.

These consist of pastors of churches only; and, unlike Consociations, have no messengers from the churches, and never act on cases of government and discipline. They assemble twice a year to consult on the duties of their office, and the common interests of the churches. They examine questions and cases of importance offered among themselves and by others; and examine and recommend candidates for the ministry. They notice any among themselves accused of scandal or heresy; and, if they see just occasion, direct to the calling of a council before which such offender may receive his trial.

There are at present in Conn. 13 Associations.

Hartford North.	Litchfield North.
—South.	—South.
New Haven West.	Windham Original.
—East.	—East.
Fairfield West.	New London.
—East.	Middlesex.
	Tolland.

All these send delegates to the General Association, except Windham East. This Association consists of but few ministers. Arminian in their sentiments.

3. GENERAL ASSOCIATION.

The General Association is composed of two delegates from each district Association, together with the delegation from the great ecclesiastical bodies in other states. The delegation which Connecticut receives from abroad, consists of 3 delegates from the General Association of Massachusetts; 2 from that of N. Hampshire; 1 from the General Convention of Vermont; and 3 from the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church.

The officers of this body are a Moderator, two Scribes, and a Committee of Overtures; chosen at the opening of each annual meeting. The standing Officers are a Treasurer, Auditor of Accounts, and Register.

This body claims no ecclesiastical authority over churches or individuals. Its object is to promote harmony and mutual intercourse among the ministers of Christ, and to encourage them to animation and diligence in his service; to collect religious information relative to their churches in particular and relative also to the churches throughout this country and the Christian world; and to unite in plans and efforts for the order of the churches and their growth in holiness, and for extending the blessings of the gospel to destitute parts of our country and to nations on whom this light from heaven never dawned. Its annual meeting is on the third Tuesday in June.

II. MASSACHUSETTS.

1. Associations. There are 11 Associations in this State which send delegates to the General Association.

Berkshire.	Brookfield.
Mountain.	Worcester South.
Northern Hamp.	Haverhill.
Central do.	Salem and Vicinity.
Southern do.	Union.
	Essex Middle.

There are several Associations in this state independent of the General Association. Their number I have not been able to ascertain. They refuse to join with the General Association on account of difference either in religious sentiments or on the subject of church government.

2. General Association. It consists of two delegates from each district Association; and receives from abroad the following delegates; 3 from the General Assembly; 2 from the General Association of Connecticut; 2 from the General Association of New Hampshire; and 2 from the General Convention of Vermont.

The officers and the objects of attention at the annual meetings, are the same as in the Connecticut Association, and the other N. E. Associations, which are formed on the same Constitution as their basis. Annual meeting, last Wednesday in June.

III. NEW-HAMPSHIRE.

1. Associations. The Associations connected with the General Association are 7;

Deerfield.	Hollis.
Exeter.	Hopkinton.
Haverhill North.	Monadnock, and Plymouth.

2. General Association. It consists of 2 delegates from the district Associations, and from the several New-England Associations, and 3 from the General Assembly.

Its Constitution like that of Massachusetts and Connecticut. Annual meeting, third Wednesday in September.

IV. VERMONT.

1. Associations. There are 8 connected with the General Convention. Their names I have not ascertained.

2. General Convention. It consists of 2 delegates from each Association; 1 from the General Association of Connecticut and the General Assembly; and 2 from the General Associations of Massachusetts and New Hampshire. Annual meeting, second Tuesday in September.

I shall close this view by suggesting a few important subjects of attention.

1. On the proportion of Congregationalists in New England.

My remark is this; that the proportionate number of Congregational societies in New England is no correct data to judge of the proportionate number of Congregational people. This remark I illustrate by one fact. In Connecticut, Dr. Morse makes the Episcopal and Baptist societies average 250 members each, and the Congregational, 1000. Now the number of societies in that state, belonging to these denominations, are the following; Episcopal 63, Baptist 80, and Congregational 222; in the proportion of 3, 4, 11. The number of members, calculating from the average number in each society, are the following: E. 15,750, B. 20,000, and C. 220,000; in the proportion of 3, 4, 44.

The proportion of Congregational societies, then is as 11 to 7; but the proportion of Congregational people as 44 to 7.

2. On the portions of New England destitute of the ordinances of the gospel. In Vermont, there are 271 towns; 89 have settled Congregational ministers and about 46 are supplied with Baptist preachers; that is, 135 enjoy the ordinances of the gospel, and 136 are destitute.

The population of Vermont, according to the census of 1810, is 217,714. According to a computation which I have made from the census of each town, the number of inhabitants in the towns which enjoy the ministry is 154,034, and the number in the destitute towns is 63,680. Nearly one third of the inhabitants of the state, therefore, we may safely pronounce to be destitute of the regular ministrations of the word of God.

A great portion of these destitute towns, however, must be considered as proper missionary ground; and must retain such a situation probably for a long period to come. Most of them are newly and thinly settled, and unable in their present state to support a settled clergy. Such a remark I deduce from the following fact; that all the destitute average but 470 inhabitants; that one half of them contain less than 300; and that some contain but 76, 50, 15, &c.

Many missionaries have been sent to the destitute parts of the state by the Connecticut, Massachusetts, Berkshire, and Vermont Missionary Societies. Number of licensed Candidates, 1812, 8.

In New Hampshire, in the southeastern counties of Rockingham and Strafford, there are, exclusive of Portsmouth and Exeter, 76 towns, containing in 1810, 91,770 inhabitants; very nearly one half the population of the state. Among these 76 towns, 46 are destitute of the stated means of grace, containing a population of 40,286; very nearly, one fifth of the population of the state.

The Society,* from whose report the preceding statement is collected, mention that some of these towns have been destitute 10, 20, 30, and even 40 years, and some have never stately enjoyed the ministry; that in some the church is expiring, and in others a church has never been gathered; and that in all, indifference to religion, love of mammon, and sectarian errors and enthusiasm, present a powerful counteraction to introducing a regular dispensation of the means of grace.

Five missionaries were employed in these counties the last year by the Society; and the effects of their ministry manifest, as the Society declare, the necessity and utility of missionaries, and the importance of sending them to the destitute portions of our country.

In the District of Maine, there are 259 towns; among which there are 65, which have settled Congregational Clergymen, and 68 having settled Baptist Clergymen; leaving full one half the number of towns in the District without a regular settled ministry. According to the computation of a friend, which undoubtedly is not too dark a picture of the reality, there are about 100,000 souls in this District, destitute of any stated means of grace, and near the verge of heathen darkness.

Missionaries have been employed with success in this District, by the Massachusetts Missionary Society, and the Society in Maine.

In Rhode Island, the religious state of the northern and western parts of the state is deplorable. Eight regular Congregational ministers only are settled in the whole state. There are a considerable number of settled Baptist clergymen, but large portions of the state are either entirely destitute or supplied only by itinerant preachers.

Much of the state is missionary ground, which has been improved by the Massachusetts and Connecticut Missionary Societies.

In Massachusetts there are 89 vacant Societies; 39 Congregational, 43 Baptist, and 5 Episcopal.

In Connecticut, there are 99 vacant societies; 41 Congregational, 31 Episcopal, and 27 Baptist. Number of licensed Candidates, Congregational—1613—21.

3. The increasing harmony of the ministers of Christ, and the increasing facilities for plans of extensive usefulness. The truth of this remark appears from

* Massachusetts Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge.

a view of the history of the connections established between the Congregational Clergy. Previous to the year 1709 the Clergy of New England had no larger connections than those formed by the association of a few neighboring Clergymen. In such a state the whole body were not capacitated to act as a body, but confined their views to the small circuit within their connection. Though some Missionaries were supported and plans of extensive good were formed, yet they were made by the partial efforts of disconnected portions of the church. In 1709, the General Association of Connecticut was formed, and at subsequent and much later periods, the General Convention of Vermont, and the General Associations of Massachusetts and New Hampshire.

In 1802 a Convention was formed between the General Association of Connecticut and the General Convention of Vermont, by a mutual delegation; which delegation were to have the same rights as the original members of the Association and Convention.

In 1809 a union was formed, on the same principles and in the same method between the Connecticut and Massachusetts General Associations.

In 1810 a similar connection was formed between Connecticut and New Hampshire General Associations.

At the present period, therefore, the great body of the Congregational Clergy in New England, comprising 38 Associations, are united by delegation into one body, exerting their inspection over the religious interests of a large portion of the New England church.

Religious Intelligence.

FROM NEW-ORLEANS.

In the month of August last the Philadelphia Bible Society forwarded an order to England for 300 Spanish Testaments, designed for distribution among the Spaniards at New Orleans. Upon hearing of this order, the Committee of the British and Foreign Bible Society voted 1000 Spanish Testaments, 500 French do. and 100 French Bibles to be forwarded to the Louisiana Bible Society for gratuitous distribution among the destitute in that quarter. These books arrived at New Orleans in January last, and have since been distributed, and received with gratitude and joy by the inhabitants of that city. About 600 of the French Bibles printed in New York have also been rapidly distributed, and very generally read, particularly by the youth in Schools.

FROM NATCHEZ.

A letter has been received dated Natchez, March 4, from Mr. Daniel Smith, a Missionary, who left Boston for New Orleans in October last, with about 1000 English Bibles, and a large number of religious Tracts and other Books for gratuitous distribution; twenty-five of the Bibles were deposited at the Custom-House in New-Orleans, for the use of the shipping that clear out from that port, and 225 were distributed among 8 or 900 troops in New Orleans. A Bible Society has been organized on the Amite, called "The Amite and West Florida Bible Society." Its subscriptions are large already. The ladies at Natchez have formed a charitable Society for the instruction of poor children. The subscription amounts to 500 dollars, and it was expected that a charitable School would soon be established. The English Bibles sent on to the Missouri Territory, have all been distributed, and more are wanted.

FROM ERIE.

A letter from a Clergyman of Walnut Creek, Erie county, Pennsylvania, to the Editor of the [Chillicothe] Weekly Recorder, dated February 16, 1816, says—"Moral Societies have been formed throughout Erie Presbytery generally. We have formed one in each of my congregations. We have also formed a Female Cent Society in each, to which there is a respectable number of subscribers—the funds of these are to be appropriated solely for the education of poor, pious youth, for the Gospel Ministry—the first donation will be made to the Theological School at Princeton."

FROM INDIA.

From the Newark Centinel. A letter from the Rev. SAMUEL NEWELL, Missionary to India, to the Rev. Edward D. Griffin, D. D. dated

BOMBAY, June 11th, 1815.

Dear Sir—By the present opportunity I send to Dr. Worcester my journal, which contains the history of all my wanderings and afflictions from my arrival in India till I came to Bombay. I have requested Dr. W. to let you see it. This will supply the place of many letters. You will also learn, from our communications to the Board, from time to time, the history of our Mission, and its present state. We have been carried through a series of afflictions, painful and distressing in the extreme, and have often been ready to say, "The mercies of God are clean gone, and the Lord will be favorable no more." But we can now sing of the goodness and faithfulness of God, and say, "Hitherto the Lord hath helped us." We are now permanently established in this important place, and have, through divine goodness, made so much progress in the language as to be able,

though with stammering lips, to give the good news to a people who were before unknown. I and myself are the only Protestant Missionaries on this side of India, with the Serampore Mission. The language, which we are learning in this region. There are two thousand in Bombay alone. We look at the multitudes of heathens, who are daily dropping in the rapid succession into the eternal home of what awaits them here, and we are compelled to take up the cry, and say, "O thou alone Lamb of God, why was thy blood shed in vain! Why perish these millions of immortal souls for whom hast endured the pains of death? O dear Sir, who will be answerable to God, (if I may so speak) of the blood? Why do whole nations lie down to hell from generation to generation? It is only because the Ministers of Christ will not obey the most emphatic command, to "go into all nations." Is not this strange? What can we attribute this to? Not the breach of the latter command, and persevering disobedience to the authoritative command of the Lord? Did not he who said, "thou shalt not kill," say in as positive terms, "Go into all the world, and the Gospel to every creature?" Not the breach of the latter command, and persevering disobedience to the authoritative command of the Lord? Did not he who said, "thou shalt not kill," say in as positive terms, "Go into all the world, and the Gospel to every creature?" Not the breach of the latter command, and persevering disobedience to the authoritative command of the Lord? Did not he who said, "thou shalt not kill," say in as positive terms, "Go into all the world, and the Gospel to every creature?"

* For years past it has been usual of the Ministers who are the most zealous porters of the London Missionary Society, to travel through the Island to preach the Gospel, and to make collections for the Missionary objects. Would not it be this kind of proper in this country, to draw the attention of the religious public, to the attention of the religious public, to the Northern to the Southern limits of the island to be called to the great subject of their aid earnestly solicited.

Foreign Intelligence.

BORDEAUX, March 19.
Officers and some sailors belonging to the American squadron at Mahon, who were lately in an affray with the Spanish soldiers. Com. Shaw declared that exemplary punishment would be immediately inflicted on the officers as they were the aggressors, and with his squadron left the port, waiting the reply of the Spanish Government to his demands.

They are roving off the coast of Sicily in the very waters of Barcelona. The great quantity of snow that has fallen in Italy the last winter is a remarkable phenomenon. The great road from Florence to Modena has twice been closed.

A scarcity of grain occasioned a commotion at Rimini, in Italy, the 1st of March. Two of the principal instigators were sentenced to life for life, and another for 21 years.

Hyde de Neuville, member of the French Chamber of Deputies, appointed Minister of the Interior, will leave France near the U. States, will leave the last of March for America.

PARIS, March 25.
The Duke of Enghien.—Yesterday, in presence of the Commissioners of the King, the Duke of Enghien, the Duke of Angoulême, and the Duke of Nemours, were taken up; they had been confined in the castle of Vincennes, at the foot of the south-east tower. They have now been deposited in a coffin enclosed in an oak one, which is a plate with the following inscription: "Here lies the body of the Duke of Enghien, Prince of Blood, Peer of France, died at Vincennes, March 21, 1804, aged 31 years, 7 months and 19 days." We are assured the religious ceremony will take place in the castle of Vincennes, where the victim was confined, and that an atrocious judgment of a special Military Council.

French print-seller sold a picture, representing the Royal Family. Under the inscription these words, "This is the family of the Emperor." By means of a moving slide, the changes and represents Bonaparte and his family, with these words, "a better." When interrogated, he said that he left Paris with twenty-five hundred similar pictures. He said that he had sold a picture of the Duke of Angoulême to be celebrated at Pisa on the 20th March.

The last Lord Mayor's feast in London, the American Minister, the following toast:—"Henceforth there be no division between Great Britain and America but the Ocean: and the friendship now subsisting between the two nations be as lasting as language and principles common to both." This toast was received with shouts of applause.

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE, Dec. 29.
A temporary commotion has been excited almost on the extreme borders of the colony, which threatened most unfortunate consequences. The Dutch farmers made exceeding great encroachments on land which was contiguous to that originally allotted to them, and were at length called upon by the Government, either to restore it, or to make acknowledgment that they held it. This they not only refused to do, but they hired a strong party of Caffers and them in resisting the demand, they proposed to murder all the Dutch stationed at the nearest military post, and carry off every thing belonging to the Caffree country. Their arms were timely discovered, and the refractory abettors were seized. There is yet much doing in Slave-trade between Madagascar and the Cape. Several vessels engaged in human traffic have been captured and brought in here.

Great Fire in Newfoundland!
St. John's, Feb. 17.
The evening of the 12th, a fire broke out in Chamber-street, in this city, and its destructive ravages until morning of the 13th, destroying in the nearly 130 houses and other buildings. Among them was the Meeting-house, two printing offices, the custom-house, ordnance store, in which were the provisions for the garrison, escaped. The damage is estimated at 100,000 pounds, and the number of abode in this incalculable and region, exceed 1500. The number of these sufferers will undoubtedly excite the commiseration of every country.

Pirate Captured!
S. brig Boxer, capt. Elkton, captured at Havana, from a cruise, affording the Carthaginian schooner commanded by the notorious pirate, 80,000 dollars in specie, valuable plunder, was removed to the Boxer, and the prize sent to New-Orleans for sale.

Domestic Intelligence.

Lancaster, (Penn.) May 1.
SWINDLERS.

On Saturday last were apprehended at Harrisburgh, four men having in their possession Notes to the amount of three hundred and fifty thousand dollars, purporting to be Notes of the Miami Exporting Company of Cincinnati, signed Daniel Sharp, president. It being ascertained that there was no such bank, they were committed by John Kain, Esq. to the goal, on a charge of swindling.

The Waterford Canal Company, incorporated at the last session of the N. Y. legislature, are empowered to open a lock navigation from the navigable waters of the Hudson to the city of Schenectady, on the north side of the Cohoes falls.—Their style is the "Hudson and Mohawk lock navigation company"—capital five hundred thousand dollars, divided into ten thousand shares, of fifty dollars each.

A Traveller, who has lately visited the Steam Boat Phoenix, on Lake Champlain, pronounces her superior to any other boat in the United States. Among the many conveniences, which this boat possesses, remarks the visitor, "I noticed a neat and convenient Barber's shop, for the accommodation of passengers."

A building attached to the Planter's Hotel, occupied by Mr. Bird, in Charleston, S. C. was destroyed by fire 19th ult. Mr. B's loss is estimated at 4000 dollars. Believed to be the work of an incendiary.

Communicated for the Recorder.

MISSIONARY NOTICE.

The annual meeting of the MASSACHUSETTS MISSIONARY SOCIETY will be held at the Vestry of Park-Street Church, Boston, on Tuesday, 28th May current, at 10 o'clock, A. M. On the evening of the same day, the anniversary Sermon will be preached by the Rev. Mr. REXFORD, of Wilmington, and a collection for the benevolent objects of the Society will be made; exercises to commence at half past seven o'clock.

The TRUSTEES of the Society will meet on Monday the 27th, at 4 o'clock, P. M. S. WORCESTER, Sec'y.

May, 1816.

The Massachusetts Missionary Society has the honor of being one of the first Missionary Societies, instituted in this country, since the new era of Missions commenced. It was formed as a voluntary association in 1799, and was incorporated in 1808. It is composed of ministers and lay members, residing chiefly in the Counties of Suffolk, Essex, Middlesex, Worcester, Norfolk, Plymouth, Bristol and Barnstable. "Any person may become a member by subscribing to the rules and regulations of the Society, and paying two dollars into the treasury;" and "every member is considered as retaining his membership, and as obliged to pay two dollars annually into the treasury, until his desire to discontinue his connexion be properly expressed to the Secretary." The present number of members is somewhat less than two hundred. Besides the annual payments of the members, the funds of the Society have been made up, from year to year, of the public contributions of several congregations, of the collections made by Societies of Females, and by the donations and bequests of benevolent individuals. The annual receipts at the treasury, for several years past, have varied from about 1800 to about 2500 dollars. The expenditures for the support of Missionaries, and for the distribution of Bibles, Testaments, Psalm Books, Catechisms, and other religious books, have lately been greater than the receipts.

A large share of the labors and benefactions of this Society have been bestowed on the District of Maine, where the calls for them have been loud and urgent. But besides that necessitous and important District, the Missionaries of the Society have visited many destitute places in New Hampshire, Vermont, Rhode Island, New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Kentucky, Tennessee, the Indiana, Missouri and Mississippi Territories, and Louisiana, preaching the gospel of peace, and distributing the word of life; and of the Pagan tribes of our country, the Oneidas, the Senecas, the Wyandots, and the Narragansetts, have shared in their attentions and labors. By their instrumentality many Churches have been formed in different and distant regions; Churches which, it is devoutly to be hoped will long remain as lights in the world, and places of religious instruction, where the ordinances of the gospel will be administered, and many an enquiring pilgrim will be directed to mount Zion. By the same instrumentality also, Bible Societies and other benevolent institutions have been established, from which extended and lasting benefits may be expected. And it claims particular and grateful notice, that these Missionary efforts have, in many instances, been manifestly accompanied by the powerful influences of the Holy Spirit; and many, there is good reason to believe, many who were far from righteousness, have been brought to the saving knowledge of the truth, and made living witnesses

for God and his great salvation to multitudes around them.

These brief statements are made in the way of appeal to the consciences and hearts of all who wish well to Zion, and to the best interests of their fellow beings. Is not the Massachusetts Missionary Society entitled to their Christian confidence, to their warm attention, to their generous aid? Fears have often indeed been expressed, probably from different motives, that other objects of Charitable attention, and particularly that of Foreign Missions, would so engross the regards and liberalities of the Christian community as to occasion a neglect of the objects of this and similar societies, engaged especially for the support of missions in our own country. These fears, it is believed, are groundless. It is an incontrovertible fact, and a fact which ought to check all fears and jealousies and expressions of the kind now mentioned, that the supporters and friends of Foreign Missions are among the most zealous and active, and liberal supporters and friends of missions at home. THE TRUE MISSIONARY SPIRIT is ONE. It seeks the salvation of men and the advancement of the kingdom of the Redeemer, both at home and abroad; rejoices in all the efforts made for this great object, and in all the success which attends them; and will never indulge invidious comparisons or surmises, nor magnify the immediate objects or the operations of one benevolent Society to the disparagement of another. Let this spirit pervade the Christian community; let it be quickened and roused to the most zealous and persevering activity. There is no danger of its being too widely spread, or too highly excited. The calls for its exertions, its benefactions, and its prayers are heard from all quarters of the world. These importunate calls, and especially those from the necessitous parts of our own beloved country, must not be disregarded,—must not be heard in vain.—And as the anniversary of the Massachusetts Missionary Society is now approaching, it is devoutly to be hoped, that at this season especially, this Society will not be forgotten; but that ministers and others will be awake to its object; that many, who have hitherto neglected it, will be induced to become members; that public contributions and individual donations will be more extensive and more abundant than heretofore; that the members of the Society will give animation to the meeting by their general attendance; and that the blessing of heaven will descend upon them, and crown their efforts and their liberalities with extended and glorious success.

Journal of Congress.

IN SENATE.

April 29.
The Resolution from the House, requiring all debts to the U. S. to be paid in Gold, Silver, Treasury Notes or Notes of the Bank of the U. S. passed, with an amendment, allowing the receipt of Notes of Banks which shall pay their Notes on demand in specie.

YEAS—Messrs. Barry, Bibb, Campbell, Chase, Condit, Daggett, Dana, Fromentin, Gaillard, Harper, Howell, Macon, Mason, (Va.) Sanford, Tichenor, Tait, Turner, Varnum, Williams—19.

NAYS—Messrs. Barbour, Goldsborough, Gore, King, Lacombe, Mason, (N. H.) Morrow, Roberts, Ruggles, Wells, Wilson—11.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

April 25.
Mr. Webster introduced the following resolution respecting payment of debts due the U. S.

Resolved, That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he hereby is required and directed, to adopt such measures as he may deem necessary, to cause as soon as may be, all duties, taxes, debts or sums of money, accruing or becoming payable to the U. S. to be collected and paid in the legal currency of the U. S. or Treasury Notes, or Notes of the Bank of the U. S. as by law provided and declared; and that from and after the 20th day of Feb. next, no such duties, taxes, debts or sums of money, accruing or becoming payable to the U. S. as aforesaid, ought to be collected or received, otherwise than in the legal currency of the U. S. or Treasury Notes, or Notes of the Bank of the U. S. as aforesaid.

This resolution passed the House, 71 to 34, and was sent to the Senate.

April 29.
The papers respecting the inquiry into the expenditures made by Gen. Harrison were referred to the Secretary of War, to report thereon at next session.

The President communicated the information called for respecting the number of American prisoners in Dartmoor, which had been impressed. Ordered to be printed.

The bill on the subject of Vaccination was indefinitely postponed—49 to 48.

A bill passed to increase the salary of the Register of the Treasury to 3000 dollars.

April 30.
Mr. Randolph presented certain documents respecting the illegal traffic in Slaves, in the District of Columbia, which were ordered to lie on the table. The House concurred with the Senate's amendment to the Specie Payment Resolution, 68 to 23. Adjourned sine die.

THE RECORDER.

BOSTON.
WEDNESDAY, MAY 15, 1816.

NATIONAL BIBLE SOCIETY.

On Wednesday the 8th inst. at 10 o'clock, A. M. a very respectable number of Delegates and others from various and distant parts of the Union, assembled in the city of New York, for the purpose of forming an American Bible Society. Mr. Wallace a respectable Episcopalian and layman was appointed to the chair, and the Rev. Dr. Romeyn and Rev. Lyman Beecher, Secretaries. The discussion was animated, frank, and conciliatory, and terminated in the afternoon in an unanimous vote to form a National Bible Society. A committee of eleven was appointed to draft a Constitution and Address, and the meeting adjourned to Friday 10 o'clock, to receive the report of the Committee. The Committee were in session the whole of Thursday, and agreed upon a Constitution and Address, which were reported to the Society on Friday, and after a few hours of interesting discussion, were unanimously and with great cordiality adopted by a very full Convention. The unanimity among so mixed a body of all denominations of Christians, (Quakers and Catholics, among the rest,) so unexpected, perfect, and affectionate, had a surprising effect on the Convention, and drew tears of joy from many eyes. Our correspondent remarks, that it was one of the happiest and most interesting meetings that he ever attended. The Society excites much interest in the city of New York. Thirty-six Managers have been appointed, who were to meet on Saturday and appoint the other officers of the Society. On Sunday notice was to be given from the pulpit to the citizens to meet on Monday morning, and subscribe their names as members of the Society.

Since writing the above, we have received the following list of Officers of the Society.

MANAGERS—Henry Rutgers, John Bingham, Richard Varick, Thomas Farmer, Stephen Van Rensselaer, Samuel Boyd, George Suckley, David Bethune, William Bayard, Peter M. Cartee, Robert Halston, Thomas Shields, J. R. B. Rodgers, William Johnson, Ebenezer Burrill, Andrew Gifford, George Gosman, Thomas Carpenter, Leonard Bleeker, John Cauldwell, Rufus King, Thomas Stokes, Joshua Sands, George Warner, De Witt Clinton, John Warder, Dr. Peter Wilson, Duncan P. Campbell, Evans, John Watts, M. D. Thomas Eddy, Samuel Bayard, John Aspinwall, John Murray, jun. Charles Wright, Cornelius Heyer.

A majority of the Managers met on Saturday, and appointed the following officers:

PRESIDENT—Hon. Elias Boudinot, L. L. D.
VICE PRESIDENTS—Hon. John Jay, Matthew Clarkson, Esq. Hon. Smith Thompson, Caleb Strong, William Gray, John Cotton Smith, Jonas Galusha, William Jones, Isaac Shelby, George Madison, Esq. Hon. William Tilghman, Bushrod Washington, William Wirt, Esq. Hon. Charles C. Pinckney, William Gaston, Worthington, Brown, John Bolton, Robert Oliver, & Joseph Nourse, Esqrs.
TREASURER—Richard Varick, Esq.

The Secretaries have not yet been appointed.

Jews.

A letter dated March 20, 1816, recently received in this town, from an American gentleman in Europe, says, "An interesting event took place at Stansted, Hampshire County, England, the beginning of this month. Two Jews were baptized at the Chapel of Lewis Way, Esq. one of the Vice-Presidents of the Society for the Conversion of the Jews, by his brother, the Rev. E. Way. One of them was from Poland, and will soon return thither to his wife and family. They were both, I understand, destined for the Ministry, as are sixteen or eighteen others, residing at Stansted, and pursuing their studies at Mr. Way's expense."

FIRE.

Last Friday evening about nine o'clock, a fire broke out on Long Wharf, in this town, which consumed Stores No. 35, 36, 37, and 38, with some of their contents. Providentially the tide was uncommonly full, otherwise the whole wooden range from No. 25, must have been a prey to the flames. The stores were occupied by Messrs. Winslow & Waldo, Walter & Miller, James Andrews & Co. and John Belknap. The fire is supposed to have caught from a crack in the chimney.

To Subscribers and Patrons.

We tender our thanks for the encouragement given in continual accessions to the Subscription list of the Recorder, and for the punctual remittances of many subscribers and agents. To those who have not complied with the terms, which are, payment for the year, in April, we would respectfully suggest an improvement of the opportunities afforded, of sending the amount due by their friends at the ensuing session of the General Court.

We have received several complaints from Subscribers, that the Recorder is not regularly received. To these we can only reply, that the papers are forwarded regularly, and agreeably to instructions. The fault does not lie with us; and we shall take such measures to remedy the evil, as are in our power.

Some editorial observations prepared for this day's paper, are necessarily deferred.

THE REVIEW of the Unitarian Controversy, as published in the PANOPHILUS, for the last and present months, will be ready for sale at No. 50, Cornhill, on Saturday next, at twelve o'clock.

NOTICE.

THE Subscribers to the Boston AUXILIARY TRACT SOCIETY, and those persons who are disposed to become members thereof, are requested to meet at the Vestry of Park-St. Church, This Evening, Wednesday, May 15.

REPRESENTATIVE ELECTION.

The federal majority in the House last year was about 140. In the list below we have given the returns from those Towns only in which there is a change from last year.

	1816.	1815.
	Fed. Dem.	Fed. Dem.
Andover,	0 3 0	0 1
Medfield,	1 0 0	0 0
Bath,	1 1 2	0 0
Charlestown,	0 3 2	0 0
Saugus,	0 1 1	0 0
Concord,	0 0 1	0 0
Gloucester,	0 1 5	0 0
Holliston,	1 0 0	0 0
Scituate,	0 3 0	0 0
Brunswick,	2 0 1	0 0
Lisbon,	0 0 1	0 0
Portland,	0 6 6	0 0
Rochester,	3 0 1	0 0
Ward,	1 0 0	0 0
Westboro,	0 1 0	0 0
Sutton,	0 2 0	0 1
Hopkinton,	0 2 0	0 0
Oakham,	1 0 0	0 0
Brookfield,	3 0 2	0 0
Sturbridge,	1 0 0	0 1
Paxton,	1 0 0	0 0
Hubbardston,	1 0 0	0 0
Barre,	1 0 0	0 0
Petersham,	0 2 0	0 1
Woburn,	0 2 0	0 1
South Reading,	0 1 0	0 0
Wiscasset,	0 2 3	0 0
Hallowell,	1 1 2	0 0
Mendon,	0 2 1	0 0
Southboro,	1 0 0	0 0
Marlboro,	0 2 1	0 0
Waldoboro,	3 0 2	0 0
	22 37	29 7

The returns from 18 other towns, in which there is a change from last year make the whole Democratic gain 43, leaving the Federal Majority 97. Nearly all the changes are probably reported. Nantucket has sent a Federalist this year; last year a democrat.

The meeting for the choice of Representatives in this town will be held to-morrow.

NEW-YORK ELECTION.

In the city of New-York, Mr. King has a majority of 65 over Gov. Tompkins. The average federal majority for Senators is 84. The average democratic majority for Assembly, 1103. Average democratic majority for Congress, 1431. Returns are given in the New-York papers from many other towns and counties. No comparison is made with any former years. We presume, however, that the democratic candidates for Governor and Lieut. Gov. have succeeded by increased majorities, and that the majority of Assembly will be democratic.

The Albany Argus, a democratic paper, calculates that the House of Assembly will be composed of 85 republicans and 41 federalists, leaving the republican majority 44; and that the Congressional election has terminated in the choice of 22 republicans and 5 federalists.

PETER ALLEN, Esq. about whom so much has been said, is elected to the Assembly in New-York, by a majority of 600 votes.

The Washington, 74, under the command of Capt. Creighton, and bearing the broad pendant of Com. Chauncey, sailed from this port on Wednesday last. She is bound to Annapolis, where she is to take on board Mr. PINNEY and Family, and proceed to Naples. The Commodore is to remain in the Mediterranean, as commander of our squadron in that sea.

It is reported by an arrival in New York, from Martinique, that a Negro Insurrection had broken out in Barbadoes. Forty plantations had been set on fire by the insurgents.

Thermometrical Register.

May 5—12, 1816

Thermomet.	Wind.	Weather.
D. 65.4	SE	E. cloudy, clear
7.5	SE	W. cloudy, clear, rain
8.4	SE	NW cloudy, br. cl. clear
9.4	SE	NW cloudy, br. cl. br. cl.
10.4	SE	W. bro. cl. clear, hazy
11.4	SE	SE cloudy, cloudy, rainy
12.4	SE	S. S. rain, cloudy, clear

INSTALLED.

On Wednesday, last week, the Rev. JOHN FIELD, was installed as Pastor of the North Church and Society in Wrentham. Introductory prayer by Rev. Mr. Wood, of Upton; Sermon by Rev. Mr. Nelson, of Leicester; Installing prayer by Rev. Mr. Wilder, of Attleboro; Charge by Rev. Dr. Eumotus, of Franklin; Right Hand of Fellowship by Rev. Mr. Fisk, of Wrentham; Concluding prayer by Rev. Mr. Stora, of Braintree.

MARRIED.

In Norwich, Mr. Aaron P. Cleveland, merchant, of Boston, to Miss Lydia A. Lathrop, daughter of Thomas Lathrop, Esq.

In this town, by the Rev. Mr. Huntington, Mr. E. G. Ware, mer. to Miss Sarah Covey.

On Friday evening last, by the Rev. Mr. Sharp, Mr. Tristram Vose, to Miss Mary Flagg.

DIED.

In Claremont, (N.H.) 9th ult. the Hon. Caleb Ellis, Judge of the Supreme Court of that State. In Boston, Mrs. Ann Hibbard, aged 61—Suddenly. Groomer G. Lxx, Esq. aged 41.

We announced in our last the death of the Hon. SAMUEL DEXTER, in the 53th year of his age. His disorder was a malignant scarlet fever. Mr. Dexter, while in Washington, was attacked with the epidemic prevailing in that city. From this attack however, he was supposed to have recovered, and proceeded on his way home, as far as Athens, in N. Y. the residence of his eldest son, where he arrived on the 30th ult. He was here taken with a relapse of his disease; from which however, no serious apprehensions were entertained until Thursday. His physician did not leave him after Friday noon. About midnight he lost his senses, and expired at 3 o'clock on Saturday morning the 4th inst.

Improve the present Opportunity.

You may never have another!

BOOKS SELLING OFF CHEAP!!

at the Theological and Miscellaneous Book Store, (late Mr. S. T. Armstrong's)

No. 50, CORNHILL.
Those who wish to replenish their Libraries with Books very cheap, and not only Cheap but Good, are invited to call at No. 50, Cornhill, where they will find a large assortment of choice Religious and other Books, selling at "very reduced prices." Call and judge for yourself.
May 15.

Miscellany.

EARTHQUAKE AT LISBON.

Extract of a letter received by a gentleman of Hull, (England,) dated Lisbon, Feb. 2, 1816, Friday morning.

"My dear Father—I should not have so soon dispatched this, had it not been for the dreadful shock we felt last night, or rather this morning. At about five minutes before one, I felt my bed move, as it were, up and down for about a minute, or a minute and a half; the shaking increased after this, and changed its direction from side to side, and very severe; when on a sudden it ceased. I cannot describe the horror I felt, when the thought of the real cause of this disturbance came across my mind. The very word *Earthquake* (in Portuguese Tremor de Terra or Terra Mora) put me in a perfect fever. Every one in the house, as by instinct, met on the stairs, calling for a light; and the scene of confusion that ensued is past description. I opened my window, (which by the bye is the safest place,) the atmosphere was dense; a thick fog covered the whole city; yet I could see the lamps at the further end. On a sudden every thing became light, & a meteor was seen which approached the earth, and of itself dissipated—and all was again in darkness. My thermometer in the room was at 60 or 62 degrees; every thing then became quiet until 7 in the morning, when another (the more trifling) shock was felt. For two days past we have all been noticing the oddity of the weather; all the morning dull, close, and very cloudy—no sun (wind N.) nor rain; at about one o'clock, wind changed to the S. blowing a hurricane, and dreadful rains. Last night the rain cleared off; and although the wind did not change, a thorough calm followed. The ships in the Tagus all seemed to point different ways, and every one supposed that the weather was about to alter for the better. Not being certain as to the length of time it lasted, I spoke to the police sentinel who parades in front of our house, and his answer was, "about three minutes and a half." The oldest men in Lisbon say it is the longest shock that has been felt in their memory in this city; and that the very great earthquake of 1755 was only for eight seconds. No damage has been received that I have as yet heard of, except that some of the high houses have received several severe cracks: no falls.

"The Portuguese were so terrified, that all the streets were full of the inhabitants, who dreaded the fall of the houses, and of being buried in the ruins. The rain, since the morning shock of 7 o'clock, has been incessant and particularly heavy. Another extraordinary circumstance that occurred, was the swarms of birds, of all descriptions, that filled the air, uttering most hideous notes. Capt. Parker, of the navy, who lives in the same house with me, said he had felt a great number of shocks in Palermo, but nothing equal to the one of last night. Many respectable families have already gone on board of ships.

"I have just learned that the shock was felt on the other side of the Tagus. If you have ever been at sea, when a wave has struck the keel of the ship, that resembles exactly the feel of a shock. During the latter and more severe part of the great shock, we all heard a loud rumbling noise, like a carriage driven past at immense speed.

"The large square of the Recio, where the great earthquake of 1755 was most felt, presented a most curious appearance; all the inhabitants occupying the centre, to avoid any crash from the houses, some naked, some with one boot, &c. one poor fellow died of fear in Gold-street."

Saturday noon, Feb. 3. All has been quiet since yesterday.

Letter from Madeira, Feb. 3.

"There happened a dreadful earthquake here early on the 2d inst. it was very violent, and continued from 3 to 5 minutes, according to different opinions. It has thrown down the cross from one of the parish churches; rent its walls; and other churches and houses are damaged throughout the island. But what I think is more alarming, an American ship arrived here on the 5th instant, the master of which reports, that on the 2d inst. between the hours of 12 and 1 in the morning, then being about 300 miles from the Azores and 700 from hence, his ship got almost on end, and appeared as if run aground; the crew were dreadfully alarmed and sounded, but could find no bottom. They could not account for so extraordinary a circumstance until their arrival here; therefore there is cause to believe some accident has happened at the Azore islands, or elsewhere.

From a London Paper.

A letter from Dover, dated March 8, states that the Liverpool frigate, which was on shore there had been got off from the rocks, and is towing into the Downs by a revenue lugger and schooner. The great exertion of Capt. Farquhar, the commander, have proved fortunate in floating the Liverpool, to the astonishment of every person here.

The total number of persons that have belonged to the 42d regiment, from 1797 to the present time, is 15,127. There is only three men in the corps that fought against Bonaparte's Invincibles in Egypt.

THE GERMAN PROPHET.

FRANKFORD, March 12.

A small work, which has lately been published here, contains very curious details respecting the prophet, whose sombre predictions at present occupy the attention of Germany. He is his own historian, and says:

"My name is John Adam Muller; I was born at Meckesheim, am aged 46, and a Protestant. I am married and have five children. I was brought up in the fear of God, and at the age of 13 I knew all the Bible by heart. At the age of 19, being out in the fields, I was informed that my father was dead: I hastened to him. He was no more; but quickly pushing those aside who were undressing him, I prayed to God to grant him four years of life. My father immediately opened his eyes. He recovered his strength, and I asked him where he had been? He answered, in a good place; and, in spite of all my solicitation, I never could learn any thing further from him. He lived exactly four years to a day. I now married. The Bible was the only book I read. I saw my first vision during the night between the end of the year 1804 and new-year's day, 1805. The figure that appeared to me said, 'There will be a war this year between France and Austria.' In 1806 I had a second vision, which announced to me the war between Prussia and France. In 1807 there appeared to me an aged man, shining with light. His features were strongly marked. He ordered me to proceed in all haste to the Emperor of Russia and King of Prussia. I knew not even where these countries were situated, nor what the vocation was I had to fulfil. I remarked that to the spectre. He replied, 'God will provide therefor,' and disappeared.

"Next day I consulted my wife, who treated me as a visionary. At the end of seven days, however, the spectre appeared again, and delivered to me a new summons, accompanied with menaces. I set out on my journey.

"I have suffered much, but nothing could exhaust my courage. I was carried to Konigsberg, and presented to Generals Blucher and Ruchel. I did not conceal my mission from them, but I insisted on speaking with the King himself. On the same evening I was presented to the Queen, who ordered that until the arrival of her august consort I should receive board and lodgings and a florin per day. On the arrival of the King, who had stopped at Heiligenbeil, I was presented to him. He was prejudiced. The Bible was lying on a table, and I explained to his Majesty all the chapters which were pointed out. I foretold that the empire of Bonaparte would be divided into four parts, & that Prussia would be augmented more than ever in extent and power. The King remarked that as he did not intend to continue the war, the event I predicted could not happen. I replied, that whatever his resolution might be, the event would be the same.

"I sojourned about the space of one year in Memel and the vicinity thereof, either with General Ruchel or General Knobloch; during that time I had new revelations. I saw a great multitude of people assemble, a great fire in the east, (the burning of Moscow) and several other presages. I afterwards repaired to Konigsberg with General Knobloch, to whom I announced this journey ten days before. I saw there the Grand Dukes of Russia, and their Grand Master of the Court, to whom I addressed various predictions, all of which have been fulfilled by events.

"Before the last war broke out, a grand battle presented itself to my mind. On the 13th of June I communicated this vision to an aid-de-camp of Prince Blucher, and pointed out to him the precise site of the battle of Waterloo, though I had never been in that country. A courier was dispatched to the spot to announce my prophecy, but on his arrival the fate of Bonaparte was decided."

This history is accompanied by three letters, addressed by Muller to the King of Prussia. The portrait of this singular man is now engraving at Frankfort.

SUPERSTITION.

"A spectacle worthy of the times of the primitive church, has been witnessed here. Father Bergamachi, a Theatin, after having undergone the public penitence, which he had voluntarily imposed on himself, in order to expiate his conduct during the troubles of the Church, died suddenly on entering the Church of St. Andrew de Fratte. In the morning he had made a general confession of his offences against the Church, in a loud voice, shedding tears, and beating on his breast. He then felt great weakness. In the evening he wished to return and pray to St. Andrew. It was then he dropped down dead. The people whom such a pious spectacle must always collect together, immediately made a Saint of Father Bergamachi, and desired that his body should be exhibited for public veneration. Mothers made their children kiss his feet: and his clothes were converted into relics. The governor of the city was obliged to send an armed force to prevent disorder. The Cardinal Pro-Secretary of State, on a report being made to his Holiness [the Pope] of this event, sent forth an order for prohibiting public penances and confessions."!!!

YOUNG KOTZEBUE.

A very curious work has lately been published at Leipzig by Kotzebue. It is written by his son, a young man who sailed round the globe with the late Russian expedition of discovery, and was afterwards an officer attached to the Staff of General Wittgenstein's army, in the memorable Moscow campaign of Bonaparte, but was taken prisoner while reconnoitering and sketching the plan of a road, which communicated with the rear of the French position at Polotzek. He gives an account of his adventures, and the observations made on his journey from Polotzek to Soissons, the depot for the Russian prisoners in France. After being taken, young Kotzebue was carried before Gen. Wrede and St. Cyr, the latter of whom commanded the French division stationed at Polotzek. He appears at first to have been received with great jealousy. Gen. Wrede suggested that he should be searched for papers, but this was prevented by St. Cyr. Some time before he was taken, he had accidentally formed an acquaintance with the son of Gen. Massena, who happened to be then at St. Cyr's headquarters. In relating this circumstance, the author says, "With pleasure I observed young Massena, the son of the celebrated Marshal, among the General's Aids-de-Camp. A few hours before the last battle was fought, we met and had a friendly participation of a flask of wine at our posts. On this first interview, on such an occasion, it was natural that military events should form the objects of our conversation. Among other topics, the possibility of being taken prisoner was not omitted; finally we promised reciprocal aid, if such an event should occur, and exchanged addresses. This was scarcely done, when the trumpet sounded, each hastened to his post, and the sanguinary conflict commenced. All these circumstances rushed suddenly on my recollection the moment I saw him. We embraced in the presence of the Generals, who stared at us with astonishment until the cause of this proceeding was explained."

MARSHAL GROUCHY.

From the Wilmington (Del.) Gazette.

For the following review of the history of Marshal Grouchy, who was lately in this borough, and in the vicinity of which, 'tis said, he is about to reside, we are indebted to the New-York Columbian:

"Count Emanuel de Grouchy was born at Paris in 1766. His family was noble, and his sister married the celebrated Condorcet. At an early age he entered the artillery; afterwards served among the light troops; was admitted into the body guards in 1785; appointed Colonel of the regiment of Conde, and made the campaign of 1792 in Savoy, the conquest of which he contributed in accomplishing. He served with distinction in the war of La Vendee, as a general of division in 1795; and afterwards in Italy under Joubert. In the disastrous battle of Novi, he displayed an intrepidity bordering on rashness—charging at the head of the cavalry with his hat on the point of his sword, as a substitute for the standard which had been lost—he was cut down by the sabres of the enemy, and made a prisoner. After his exchange, he joined the army of Moreau, and reaped fresh laurels on the plains of Hohenlinden.

"In all the campaigns of the imperial army, he commanded a division of dragoons, and increased a reputation already well established. His conduct at Prentzlow, where prince Hohenloe was captured, as well as at Friedland, was particularly noticed in the official bulletins. He also served in the fatal Russian campaign, and on the retreat commanded the "Sacred Guard," a corps of Officers which accompanied the Emperor. On the return of Napoleon from Elba, he declared in his favor, and was sent in pursuit of the Duc d'Angouleme, whom he soon compelled to surrender. He was then created a Marshal of the empire, and as such commanded at Waterloo. His escape from the Bourbons, and his arrival on our shores, are events too recent to be particularized."

MAN TO MAN.

A person of the name of MANN, in his walks used frequently to meet a gentleman who was known to be disordered in his intellects, but whose conduct had always been inoffensive. It happened that the madman met him on a narrow causeway, and having a large stick in his hand, when he came up to Mr. Mann, he made a sudden stop, and sternly pronounced, "Who are you, sir?" The other, not at all alarmed, and willing to soothe his assailant with a pun, replied, "Why, sir, I am a double man, Mann by name, and man by nature." "Are you so, sir?" says the insane person, "Why I am a man beside myself; and we two will fight you two." Upon which he knocked Mr. Mann into the ditch, and deliberately walked off!

The death of Kotzebue is confirmed by the foreign papers—he was in the 55th year of his age.

The King of Prussia has ordered his troops to wear mourning for three days, for the death of Count Bulow.

PROVIDENTIAL ESCAPE.

For several days it has been the universal conjecture, that Mr. S. Whitmore, had been drowned, as the circumstances of his absence at the time confirmed this belief. We have now the pleasure to say, that he still lives and is again restored to the society of his late disconsolate and afflicted but now joyous and affectionate family. The following brief account we have from his own mouth:—That about 9 o'clock on Friday evening the 19th, it being nearly half ebb tide, and the wind at N.W. very strong, he started in his little skiff, (scarce ten feet in length) from the slip at the foot of State street, with only one small oar or paddle, not doubting that he should be able with a little exertion to reach the opposite point; in this unfortunately he did not succeed, on account of the violence of the wind and tide, but continued his course in the hope of gaining Beach's point on the east side of the harbour; but on passing the channel he found the current setting too fast to the leeward to render the attempt prudent, when he tacked and made all possible exertion to reach the tongue of land which projects from the western shore at the harbour's mouth, as his last refuge from impending destruction. Here, alas! his strength proved unequal to the task, and he was obliged to submit himself to the mercy of the angry and boisterous elements, not forgetful that He who rideth in the whirlwind and the storm, and who upholdeth all things by the word of his power, would dispose of him, according to the councils of His will. In this awful situation, in a dark night, in a frail little bark, but a 'chip on the mountain wave,' his only hope was in keeping her directly before the wind, which drove him in a south-eastern direction till near morning, when it veered to the westward driving a tremendous sea, which happily was of short continuance, when it again hauled to the northward; still with the greatest exertions keeping her head before the wind, the sea constantly breaking over her stern, and requiring incessant labor to keep the boat sufficiently free to rise the waves, he was at length, after suffering for twenty hours amid the perils of death, the pains of cold, hunger and thirst, thrown ashore on Long Island at Rocky point. When Mr. W. landed he was unable from his long sitting to use his legs, and was obliged to crawl upon the beach some distance before he could recover the faculty of walking. Then it was, to use his own words, "for the first time since my infancy," that in looking back on the dangers he had past, "tears of joy and gratitude ran down my cheeks" to the great Author and Giver of every good.

ARDENT SPIRITS.

From the Wilmington (Del.) Watchman.

Calling a few days since at an obscure cottage, the residence of an indigent family, I was very courteously received, and a table was comfortably furnished with such things as the house afforded. The only thing mentioned as a subject of regret was, that they had in the house no spirits. I felt regret as well as the family; but my regret was not for the absence of the spirits, but rather that an article so expensive, so useless, and so pernicious, should be ranked among the comforts of life, and considered a necessary article of hospitable entertainment in a poor family.

I recollected with deeper regret, that, some time previous to this, I passed through a neighborhood of extremely indigent people, calling at each house or hovel as I passed. At almost every place I was either presented with the rum bottle, or with an excuse for the omission, delivered in so mournful a strain as to convince me that the family were grieved, and even mortified, that they had no spirits in the house. A beam of pleasure, however, was darted across my mind by the consideration that I might probably visit twenty wealthy families in succession, in any part of New-England, without seeing the rum or whiskey or brandy bottle, or hearing any thing said about "Spirits."

So happily has the fashion changed on this subject within five years, that, at present few families in good circumstances, and of tolerable information, think of treating their friends or themselves with that liquid bane of health, morals, property, and domestic happiness. And when I considered how fond are the poor of imitating the affluent, I was cheered with the hope, that the time was not remote, when the poor man would convert the expense of his bottle of rum, to the purchase of something that will add to the improvement, or at least to the comfort of his family. The most temperate among the poor, said I, who now think they must have a little spirit to cheer their hearts, and a little for their friends, will then save a sum sufficient to purchase annually two handsome volumes of history, or travels, or some other useful matter for their own and their children's entertainment and improvement. In this way the poorest family will, in twenty years, be in possession of a Library of Forty Volumes, and the children be in possession of a fund of information, sufficient to render them sensible men, and useful members of society.

MURDER.

A shocking murder was committed some days ago in Pearson county. Mr. Henry Jones had provided a will, that a certain favorite Negro should, on his decease, be emancipated. With this circumstance his Master imprudently made the Negro impatient, it is supposed, to obtain promised freedom, the fellow ed upon the horrid purpose of killing his benefactor. In order to his object, he engaged two of his servants, (a man and a woman) to assist him. They first knocked him on the head by means of an axe, afterwards burned up his body, by all! The Negroes have been have confessed the fact, and are in jail, awaiting the sentence of the law.

Specte.—The gold and silver the amount of 2 or 3 millions) was sent by the Banks of Charleston to Columbia, during the late safe keeping, was returned on the 11 was transported in 14 waggons, ed by a troop of cavalry. The is supposed, will soon resume payments.

An official communication re the intended marriage between de Berri and the Princess Math line of the two Sicilies has been the legislative chambers by the Richelieu. An annuity of 100 franks was settled on the Duke grant made of 1,500,000 francs the expenses attendant on the tion of the nuptials.

PREACHER'S MANUAL.

DAVID J. BURR, No. 54, E. 2d St. proposes to publish by Subscription, a YOUNG PREACHER'S MANUAL, comprising Claude's Essay, on the composition of a Sermon (as abridged by William Gory on the composition and delivery mon: Reybaz, on the Art of Preaching; on the Eloquence of Students of the pit: Brown's Address to Students of And probably some extracts from others on the same subjects. A list of Young Preachers in the selection of will be annexed. The whole to be by EBENEZER PORTER, Bartlett, Sacred Rhetoric in the Theological Sem. Andover.

As the reputation of the above writers is supposed to be generally known, it is deemed unnecessary to enlarge on the character of the proposed work. The book is comprised in it, are of unusual value; some of them cannot be obtained elsewhere are to be found only in costly expensive works. A collection of these in such a form as to render them able to all for whose benefit they were ed, must be regarded as an important Young preachers, for example, should possess Claude's Essay, without Robinson's Claude, in two large volumes; or Simon's Skeleton's, in five. The annual on Preaching, taking in contents the Young Minister's Companion, on the best tracts in our language, on the Office, and must be an indispensable sition to every preacher's library.

CONDITIONS.—This work will be some printed on fine paper with a and will be comprised in one volume of 400 pages at least.

The price to subscribers will be in boards, and Two dollars and cents bound, payable on delivery.

Those who subscribe for five or more than five subscribers and become for payment, shall be entitled to a gratis.

Persons holding subscription papers intended to return them soon, as intended to be put to press without adequate encouragement shall be obliged.

Contents of the Panoplist for April.

MISCELLANEOUS.

On the Preaching of Whitefield. On Social Libraries. Sketch of a plan for instructing the Letter of Pliny to Trajan.

REVIEW.

Review of the Unitarian Controversy. Religious Intelligence. Journal of Abdoel Messoe. Important State Papers. Remarks on the Holy League. Second Quarterly Circular of the Committee of the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions. Revivals of Religion. To Correspondents.

Writer's Assistant.

LINCOLN & EDMANDS.

Cornhill, have published a Work on a new plan, calculated greatly to the learner in acquiring this useful science, are impressed in the paper called the water line, and are introduced by the learner. Several copies have introduced them, speak in the best terms of the success attending Price 17 cents single, 162 cts. per volume.

Great Bargains in Books.

R. P. & C. WILLIAMS, No. 11, N. 2d St., are selling off at auction their extensive Stock of Books, including, among which are a great number of valuable Books on Law, Theology, Biography, History, Voyages, Classics, Poetry, Plays, Novels, &c. Purchasers by wholesale or retail, respectfully invited to call soon and avail themselves of this favorable opportunity to their Assortments and Libraries, at prices for Cash.

THE RECORDER.

PUBLISHED ON WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON.

BY DAVID J. BURR.

At No. 50, CORNHILL, BOSTON.

PRINTED BY NATHANIEL.

At No. 76, State-Street.